

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ACT, 2016

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENT) REGULATIONS, 2020

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PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ACT, 2016
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (HEALTH, SAFETY, AND
ENVIRONMENT) REGULATIONS, 2020

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on the Minister under Section 33 of the Petroleum Products Act 2016, these Regulations are made.

PART I - PRELIMINARY

1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Petroleum Products (Health, Safety, and Environment) Regulations 2020.

2. Interpretation

(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires -

"Act" means the Petroleum Products Act, 2016;

"Authority" means the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority;

"best practice" means a generally-accepted, informally-standardised technique, method, or process that -

(a) has proven over time to accomplish given tasks, and

(b) is commonly used where a specific format or methodology is not in place or an existing methodology does not sufficiently address an issue;

"confined space" means a space, which by design -

(a) has limited opening for entry and exit,

(b) has unfavourable natural ventilation, and

(c) is not designed for continuous occupancy by an employee;

"consumer" means a person who purchases and uses a petroleum product either in bulk or retail from an oil marketing company, a distributor, or a parallel marketer;

"cylinder" means a metal container used for storing liquefied petroleum gas;

"distributor" means a person who supplies petroleum products between any two of the following -

(a) an import terminal,

(b) a refinery,

(c) a blending facility, or

(d) a retail outlet for petroleum products;

"downstream" means the refining, sales and distribution segment of the oil and gas industry.

"license" includes a driver's license;

"liquefied petroleum gas" means a mixture of light hydrocarbons which -

(a) may include propane, isobutene, normal butane, and butylene,

(b) are gaseous at normal ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure,

(c) may be condensed to liquid state at normal ambient temperature by the application of pressure, and

(d) conform to Gambia standards;

"midstream" means the transportation storage and marketing segment of the oil and gas industry.

"Oil marketing company" means a company that -

(a) owns and operates three or more petroleum retail service stations, and

(b) procures and sells petroleum products to bulk consumers and the general public through petroleum product retail stations and reselling outlets;

"overhead storage tank" has the meaning assigned to it in the Petroleum Products (Storage Facility) Regulations, 2018;

"parallel marketer" means a person who is carrying on any or all of the business of importing, storing, bottling, marketing, distributing or selling in bulk or retail, liquefied petroleum gas, other than under the public distribution system;

"person" includes a natural person and a body corporate or unincorporated;

"service station" or "petroleum products service station" means an establishment that supplies or sells fuel, oil for motor vehicles, and liquefied petroleum gas;

"upstream" means the exploration and production segment of the oil and gas industry;

"underground storage tank" has the meaning assigned to it in the Petroleum Products (Storage Facility) Regulations, 2018; and

"vehicle" includes a trailer, a vessel and a thing, other than a pipeline, which is used to transport petroleum products for supply.

(2) Unless the general context otherwise requires, the words and expressions used in these Regulations shall have the same meanings as in the Act.

(3) A word or phrase not specifically defined in these Regulations but defined in the Act shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Act.

3. Application

These Regulations shall apply to the downstream petroleum products supply chain.

PART II - PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DOWNSTREAM SUPPLY CHAIN

4. Overhead storage tanks

(1) An overhead storage tank shall be designed, built, painted, and installed in accordance with the Petroleum Products (Storage Facility Regulations) 2018, other relevant Regulations and international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority.

(2) A person who intends to install an overhead storage tank shall-

(a) submit an environmental impact assessment to the
Authority for approval; and

(b) after the Authority approves the environmental impact assessment, apply in writing to the Authority for a permit.

(3) A person who is in charge of an overhead tank shall paint it clearly with the following markings —

(a) the serial number of the tank or its code number;

(b) the name of the petroleum product to be stored in the tank;

(c) the loading capacity of the tank;

(d) the name of the tank and its loading capacity;

(e) the dates of painting of various sections of the tank; and

(f) the following codes -

(i) "T E", which means Tank Erected;

(ii) "T L I C", which means Tank Last Internally Cleaned;

(iii) "T L P", which means Tank Last Painted;

(iv) "T L C", which means Tank Last Calibrated; and

(v) "TLT", which means Tank Last Tested.

(4) A person shall paint a marking where it can be easily accessed, seen and updated.

(5) In this regulation, "painting" means one or more complete coats and shall not include patch painting.

(6) A person who is in charge of an overhead storage tank shall clean it -

(a) in accordance with the Petroleum Products (Storage Facility Regulations) 2018, other relevant Regulations and international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority;

(b) when -

- (i) bottom-sample tests indicate the presence of sludge or deposits liable to cause deterioration of products,
- (ii) a tank which has contained a particular product is to contain a different product or an aviation product, and
- (iii) internal maintenance is required; and

(c) at the following intervals -

| Product | Frequency |
|---|--|
| All aviation fuel | Cleaning intervals should not exceed five years. |
| Other white products (petrol, illuminating paraffin, gas oil, etc.) | As necessary - Cleaning intervals should not exceed ten years |
| Black products (diesel and fuel oils, etc.) | As necessary - Cleaning intervals should not exceed ten years |
| All products | When changing grade, if product quality may be affected and in the circumstances listed in this sub-regulation |

(7) A person who drains an overhead storage tank shall inspect the interior of the tank to assess the possibility of cleaning it.

(8) A person who intends to clean an overhead tank shall –

- (a) obtain the necessary permit;
- (b) drain the tank's contents;
- (c) after draining the tank's contents -
 - (i) close all its valves,
 - (ii) disconnect all pipelines from it, and
 - (iii) fit blank flanges to the open ends of the disconnected pipelines;
- (d) ensure that atmospheric conditions are suitable for quick dispersal of vapour, in particular, a slight breeze shall be blowing;
- (e) when atmospheric conditions are suitable, open all roof manholes and fit a wind sail or an air extractor to improve air movement in the tank;
- (f) open all tank valves, unbolt side manhole covers and remove them slowly to limit the volume of gas released and the extent of the danger area;

- (g) avoiding striking the tank, which could lead to sparks;
- (h) ventilate the tank for least twenty four hours;
- (i) after ventilating it, permit an authorised person wearing full protective clothing and using a breathing apparatus to test the surrounding area and the interior of the tank for gas with an explosimeter;
- (j) if the explosimeter tests indicate a dangerous atmosphere at any point, continue ventilating the tank until safe readings are obtained at all points;
- (k) when atmospheric conditions are likely to cause a static electrical discharge to occur during release of gas, close all tank openings to prevent any possibility of ignition of the gas by lightning, etc.;
- (l) accelerate the release of gas, by repeatedly filling the tank with water until the tank bottom is covered and then draining the water away;
- (m) fill the tank with water using only a hose without a nozzle, which shall rest on the tank bottom of the tank and not allow free fall of the water; and
- (n) drain the water away to a separate container.

(9) Until the Authority issues an instruction manual on procedures for cleaning an overhead tank, a person shall -

- (a) wash out from an overhead tank as much sludge as possible;
- (b) pump water and sludge from an overhead tank directly into a sludge tank;
- (c) permit an authorised person wearing full protective clothing and using a breathing apparatus to enter and continue washing the entire tank bottom and shell plates under responsible and continuous supervision; and
- (d) ensure that the full protective clothing of an authorised person is washed daily after use.

(10) A person who is in charge of an overhead tank shall ensure that —

- (a) the bottom of a tank which has contained a Class I petroleum product, a Class II petroleum product, or a Class III petroleum product if practical, is washed down by a stream of water using only a hose without a nozzle inserted through a shell manhole;
- (b) water flow into the tank is slow and well dispersed to avoid building up a static electricity charge; and
- (c) If a static electricity charge builds up, a squeegee, a broom, a rag or a mop is used to clean up the water and neutralise the charge.

(11) When a person removes heavy scale, he or she shall -

- (a) use wire brushes and scrapers;
- (b) keep the surfaces wet.; and

(c) regularly check on the vapour concentration

(12) A person shall not use a product which produces flammable vapour to clean a tank.

(13) A person shall dispose of sludge in accordance with subsidiary legislation made under the National Environment Management Act, other relevant Regulations and international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority.

[Cap. 72:01]

(14) A person shall illuminate the interior of a tank that he or she is cleaning, by suspending a flame-proof electric lamp on a rope through the roof manhole, and not by —

(a) using an extension light on a cable passed through a shell manhole;

(b) suspending a lamp from its own cable; or

(c) using artificial lighting

(15) A person shall -

(a) install bright tinplate sheets as reflectors;

(b) paint the underside of the tank roof with titan white paint; and

(c) maintain the titan white paint in good condition, to use the limited natural light to best advantage.

(16) A person shall make available on site, water hoses, fire extinguishers and sand, during the tank cleaning operations.

(17) A person shall -

(a) enter the date of cleaning in the tank logbook or tank cleaning report; and

(b) stencil it on the tank shell near a shell manhole in letters fifty millimetres high.

(18) A person who is cleaning a tank shall wash and bathe thoroughly before putting on his or her ordinary clothes, eating or drinking.

(19) A person who is in charge of an above-ground storage tank shall thoroughly inspect the tank's interior, after it has been cleaned.

5. Underground storage tanks

(1) An underground storage tank shall be designed, built, painted, and installed in accordance with the Petroleum Products (Storage Facility Regulations) 2018, other relevant Regulations and international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority.

(2) A person who intends to install an underground storage tank shall —

(c) submit an environmental impact assessment to the Authority for approval; and

(d) after the Authority approves the environmental impact assessment, apply in writing to the Authority for a permit.

(3) The Authority may request a person who intends to install an underground tank to construct concrete walls and a concrete base for the tank.

(4) A person who is in charge of an overhead tank shall paint the tank clearly with the following markings -

- (a) the serial number of the tank or its code number;
- (b) the name of the petroleum product to be stored in the tank;
- (c) the loading capacity of the tank;
- (d) the dates of the painting of various sections of the tank;
- (e) the following codes -

- (i) *T E*, which means Tank Erected; and
- (ii) *T L I C* which means Tank Last Internally Cleared

(5) A person shall paint a marking where it can be easily accessed. Seen and updated.

(6) In this regulation, “painting” means one or more complete coats and shall not include patch painting.

(7) A person who is in charge of an underground tank shall replace it, when-

- (a) the quality of the petroleum product stored in the tank changes;
- (b) there is evidence that the tank leaks through a verifiable record of commercial losses and pressure testing tests or standing tests; and
- (c) the tank contains sludge.

(8) A person who is in charge of an underground tanks that has been taken out of the ground may only reuse the tank, if -

- (a) it has successfully passed a pressure test or an ultrasonic test; and
- (b) a qualified engineer has determined its integrity through physical examination of its structure.

(9) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (8), an underground tank Shall only be reused as an overhead tank for easy monitoring.

(10) A person shall -

- (a) install pipes, valves and other fittings on an underground tank;
- (b) design and construct a forecourt, a driveway or a drainage system for an underground tank; and
- (c) provide fire protection equipment for an underground tank,

in accordance with the Petroleum Products (Storage Facility Regulations) 2018, other relevant Regulations and international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority.

(11) A person who is in charge of an underground tank shall protect the tank from —

- (a) health and safety hazards, such as chemical spills, explosions in confined spaces and fire, and
- (b) environmental hazards, such as gas emissions, improper disposal of wastewater, soil contamination, hazardous materials and oil spill.

6. Petroleum products depot operations

(1) A person shall -

- (a) conduct petroleum products depot operations, such as receiving, unloading and loading petroleum products at a terminal; and
- (b) carry out all electrical installations at a petroleum products depot, in accordance with the Petroleum Products (Storage Facility Regulations) 2018, other relevant Regulations and international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority.

(2) A person who is in charge of a petroleum products depot shall conduct a safety briefing at the depot each day before the start of work.

(3) At each briefing, he or she shall give information or instructions on matters including —

- (a) the prohibition of smoking anywhere in the terminal;
- (b) the prohibition of the use of a mobile phone anywhere in the terminal;
- (c) requiring that a mobile phone shall be left at the main gate of the terminal;
- (d) requiring a person to wear, where necessary, protective equipment authorised by the agency
- (e) the prohibition of entry into the terminal of a person who is, or who appears to a person who is manning the terminal gate to be, under the influence of drugs or alcohol;
- (f) the prohibition of matches or any other source of ignition anywhere in the terminal;
- (g) requiring that a person who is working at the terminal shall report any incident to the depot manager;
- (h) the prohibition of touching any equipment in the terminal by a person other than a competent personnel;
- (i) requiring a person to comply with all the safety rules posted around the terminal;
- (j) the prohibition of reverse parking, except for vehicles;
- (k) the prohibition of eating meals in the depot, except at the administration block;
- (l) requiring a person to wash his or her hands before eating food;
- (m) the prohibition of littering in the depot;

(n) requiring a person to use a trash bin for disposal of trash and to enquire about the location of trash bins if unsure about their exact locations; and

(o) requiring a person immediately to leave the terminal at the sound of a fire alarm and to assemble with other persons outside the main gate at the designated Assembly Point.

(4) The placards for -

(a) no smoking;

(b) no mobile phones;

(c) no entry to persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol;

(d) no matches or other ignition source; and

(e) putting on approved personal protective equipment, shall be in the form prescribed in the Annex to these Regulations.

[Annex]

PART III - ROAD TRANSPORT

7. Standard operating procedures

(1) A person who is in charge of a fleet of tankers shall -

(a) establish safe operating practices and instruct his or her drivers properly in them; and

(b) develop and implement standard operating procedures to ensure that day-to-day operations are carried out -

(i) in compliance with legislation, industry codes and standards,

(ii) to protect people, and

(iii) to minimise the impact of operations on the environment.

(2) Standard operating procedures shall include those relating to -

(a) start of a shift;

(b) safe loading of petroleum products;

(c) safe unloading of petroleum products;

(d) petroleum products custody transfer;

(e) critical safety equipment in general;

(f) temporary disarming or deactivation of critical safety equipment in particular;

(g) higher risk operations;

(h) interface or shift relief;

- (i) technical integrity of work processes; and
- (j) effective transfer of knowledge.

8. Emergency Response

A person who is in charge of a fleet of tankers shall -

- (a) prepare an emergency response plan for any major contingency involving delivery vehicles, including potential incidents involving third parties and facilities located outside terminals;
- (b) review the emergency response plan and updated it every year,
- (c) establish an emergency response plan to deal with any accidents occurring during logistics operations; and
- (d) link the emergency response plan with the national emergency response plan.

9. Process documentation

(1) A person who is in charge of a fleet of tankers shall keep proper road transport safety documents and records for fleet operations, which shall include -

- (a) the configuration and capabilities of processes, delivery vehicles and facilities; properties and materials handled;
- (b) potential safety, health and environmental hazards;
- (c) the extent of the fleet's compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements;
- (d) the design of tankers;
- (e) route card-delivery site layouts;
- (f) a database containing copies of the licenses of all drivers;
- (g) copies of insurance certificates for all tankers;
- (h) the settings for safety valves or pressure relief valves:
- (i) occupational exposure limits;
- (j) material safety data sheets;
- (k) regulated weight limitations of tankers;
- (l) regulations limiting driver working hours;
- (m) the rejection criteria for tanker discharging hoses;
- (n) critical equipment inspection and maintenance;
- (o) personal protective equipment;
- (p) axle load limits;

- (q) normal hours of work;
- (r) licenses and permits; and
- (s) maintenance records.

(2) Process documentation shall be regularly updated.

PART IV - PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SERVICE STATIONS

10. Special conditions for service station operators

(1) A person who intends to operate a petroleum products service station shall construct -

- (a) its forecourt of concrete;
- (b) a drainage system for spillage from the forecourt, which shall lead to a device that collects and separates oil from water;
- (c) a separate drainage for storm water.

(2) Where a person constructs a canopy, it shall be of a minimum height of 4,550mm or as specified by the relevant Gambia standards.

(3) A person shall display the following signs and posters at his or her service station —

- (a) the price of each petroleum product on the billboard to be visible from a minimum distance of twenty five metres;
- (b) no smoking, off-engine, no naked fire and no cell phone signs near the dispensers,
- (c) the name of each petroleum product clearly marked on the dispensers,
- (d) entry and exit signs for vehicles on the driveways and markings for car parking area,
- (e) height limitation sign for vehicles to go under any canopy; and
- (f) fire assembly point.

(2) A person shall -

- (a) install such tanks, pipes, pumps and dispensers as the Authority may approve;
- (b) ensure the safe management of hazardous chemicals at his or her service station;
- (c) designate an area as an assembly point in case of emergency;
- (d) conduct offloading operations in accordance with the relevant regulatory requirements and international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority;
- (e) ensure that his or her service station attendants undergo proper induction and training to deal with emergencies and general safety; and

(f) ensure that all calibrations and inspections of the dispensing equipment comply with the specifications and process approved by the Authority.

PART V - THE GAS INDUSTRY

11. Design, construction and installation of tanks, etc.

(1) A tank or a cylinder which is used for the handling, storage and transport of liquefied petroleum gas shall be designed, manufactured and tested in accordance with specifications in the Gambia standards and international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority;

(2) A person shall design, fabricate or install a gas piping system and piping components in accordance with specifications in the Gambia standards and international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority;

(3) A person shall, soon after installing a tank, clad the tank with approved cladding material to protect it from heat in times of fire.

(4) A person shall fit a tank with effective excess flow valves to limit excessive flow of liquefied petroleum gas in times of pipe or valve rupture.

(5) A person shall not use or refill an imported container or a container of a different code from the codes normally obtained in The Gambia unless with the prior approval of the Authority.

(6) A person shall ensure that -

(a) a tank is painted; and

(b) a cylinder is labelled or permanently marked or stamped, in accordance with specifications in the Gambia standards and international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority;

(7) A person shall label, or permanently mark or stamp each cylinder filled in trade with -

(a) the empty tare mass of the cylinder including the shell of the cylinder, foot ring, valve and valve guard, for example, TM 16.8 kg;

(b) the name of the petroleum product filled, for example, liquefied petroleum gas; and

(c) the prescribed filling mass of the petroleum product filled into the container.

(8) Subject to paragraph (b) of sub-regulation (6), a person shall

(a) display a label attached to a cylinder or on the shoulder of a cylinder; and

(b) when he or she changes a valve guard or examines or tests a cylinder –

(i) check the label, and,

(ii) if necessary, re-affix the label on the valve protecting shroud that is securely attached to the cylinder.

(9) A person shall not obliterate an old tare mass if it is not marked or stamped on the body of a cylinder.

(10) A person shall not transport a cylinder by road, rail or sea unless it bears a cautionary 'FLAMMABLE GAS' label and complies with dangerous goods requirements as specified by the relevant regulatory authority or as approved by the Authority;

(11) A person shall not transport a gas cylinder in a non-dedicated vehicle, such as a private car or a van, unless -

(a) its valves are fully closed and protected:

(b) the private car or the van -

(i) is well-ventilated and its windows are kept open;

(ii) is not overloaded, and

(iii) goes directly to its destination

(12) A person shall not leave a cylinder in the boot of a private car or a van or in an unventilated place.

(13) A person shall not smoke in a private car or a van that is transporting a gas cylinder.

(14) A person shall not transport a gas cylinder in an upright position (unless it is designed to sit horizontally).

(15) A person shall transport a gas cylinder safely and with due regard to other road users and members of the public.

(16) A person shall attach a label to a cylinder or mark or stamp it with stencil of an appropriate size to indicate that the cylinder shall be used in the upright position, unless it is designed to operate horizontally, such as a forklift cylinder.

(17) A person shall maintain a label, mark or stamp in a legible condition and not obscure it.

(18) A person shall label, mark or stamp a cylinder with water capacity —

(a) of more than 11.5 litres, with the label "WC greater than 11.5 litres" on the neck or the shoulder of the cylinder, or a metal plate or the valve protecting shroud that is secured attached to it; and

(b) of less than 11.5 litres, with the label "WC less than 11.5 litres" on the neck or the shoulder of the cylinder, the foot ring, or a metal plate or the valve protecting shroud that is securely attached to it.

(19) shall maintain a label, mark or stamp in a condition and shall not obscure it.

(20) A person shall not fill gas into a portable container unless -

(a) he or she is fully conversant with the relevant Gambia standards or international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority;

- (b) he or she is satisfied that the cylinder complies with the requirements of an approved manufacturing specification or manufacturing code;
- (c) he or she employs staff trained and experienced in the filling of containers with those gases that he or she handles;
- (d) the container is in good condition and the operator uses a standard check list to ascertain soundness of the cylinder according the relevant Gambia standards or international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority;
- (e) he or she fills the cylinder through use of calibrated automatic cut off cylinder filling scales; and
- (f) tolerance for liquefied petroleum gas cylinder filling is minus three percent and plus two percent of the nominal cylinder weight.

(21) Where overfill of any cylinder is found to exceed two percent of maximum filling weight, a person shall -

- (a) fully investigate the reason for the overfill; and
- (b) take appropriate remedial action, including, if necessary, blowing-down an overweight cylinder to its maximum filling weight.

(22) A person who fills a cylinder for sale shall -

- (a) if required, apply in writing to the Authority, for permission to fill a liquefied petroleum gas container; and
- (b) comply with the requirements of the relevant Gambia standards or international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority.

(23) who is in charge of a gas filling depot shall conduct safety briefings at the depot, which shall include, with the necessary changes having been made, the matters covered under regulation 6 (3).

(24) A person shall at all times handle, store and distribute a gas cylinder in accordance with the relevant Gambia standards or international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority.

(25) A person shall produce, store, and transport bio-fuels in compliance with the requirements stipulated under these Regulations, the Petroleum Products (Storage Facility) Regulations 2018, the relevant Gambia standards and international best practice in the industry as approved by the Authority.

(26) A person who trades in a petroleum product shall provide educative materials for public awareness on the safe handling of these products by end users.

PART VI - SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

12. Protection of workers against hazards

A person who is in charge of oil and gas production, importation, storage, transportation, sales or distribution shall protect his or her workers against potential -

(a) safety and injury hazards including -

- (i) motor vehicle accidents,
- (ii) contact injuries,
- (iii) fire and explosions,
- (iv) slips, trips and falls, and
- (v) confined spaces;

(b) health and illness hazards including -

- (i) chemical hazards, such as toxic, corrosive, carcinogens, asphyxiates, irritants, and sensitising substances,
- (ii) physical hazards, such as noise, vibration, radiations, and extreme temperature,
- (iii) biological hazards, such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria,
- (iv) ergonomic hazards, such as manual handling activities, repetitive motions, and awkward postures, and
- (v) psychosocial hazards, such as overwork, odd working hours, isolated sites, and violence.

13. Managing occupational safety and health risks

(1) A person who is in charge of oil and gas production, importation, storage, transportation, sales or distribution shall -

(a) assess safety and health hazards existing at the workplace;

(b) define appropriate controls and prevention of those hazards; and

(c) employ a systematised approach for managing the hazards, based on the PDCA model cycle detailed in sub-regulation (2), or as specified by the competent regulating authority, or as approved by the Authority -

(2) The model cycle includes the following components –

(a) plan, which addresses issues such as -

- (i) strategic health, safety and environment roadmap,
- (ii) work flows,
- (iii) objectives and targets, and
- (iv) key priorities;

(b) do, which addresses issues such as -

- (i) risk and injury management,
 - (ii) health and illness management,
 - (iii) training and assessment, and
 - (iv) regulatory compliance;
- (c) check, which addresses issues such as -
 - (i) monitoring,
 - (ii) modelling,
 - (iii) trends,
 - (iv) performance Indicators, and
 - (v) audits; and
- (d) act, which addresses issues such as -
 - i. management review, and
 - ii. actions for continuous improvements.

14. Occupational safety and health management system

(1) A person who operates in the downstream petroleum products supply chain shall plan and implement a safety and health management system.

(2) The system shall -

- (a) ensure safety of different operational Sites by correctly mapping the business processes, risks, and controls involved in the upstream, midstream and downstream segments of the oil and gas industry;
- (b) enable workers to follow consistent health and safety practices;
- (c) facilitate proper management of site inspections, permits, violations, lessons learned and best practices execution for the oil and gas industry; and
- (d) accurately document strategies and action plans, which shall be easily understood by and readily available to all persons working in the upstream, midstream and downstream segments of the oil and gas industry.

PART VII - ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

15. Pollution prevention

(1) A person who operates in the downstream petroleum products supply chain shall plan and implement an environmental management system.

(2) The system shall -

- (a) adopt a systematic approach to manage negative impacts on the environment;
- (b) require an explicit commitment to continual environmental improvement;
- (c) provide a framework through which environmental performance can be controlled and improved; and
- (d) establish a mechanism which shall define the environmental responsibilities of all staff and help them to understand the environmental impact of their activities and individual actions, to prevent pollution of the environment and respond effectively to emergencies.

ANNEX: Placards for no smoking, no mobile phones, no entry to persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol, no matches or other ignition source and wearing approved personal protective equipment (clothing).

(Regulation 6 (4))



MADE this 17th day of February 2020.

HON. FAFA SANYANG

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY